Fatal Railroad Accident. Fatal Railreas Accident.

Spainscratto, Mass., Friday, May 28, 1852,
Hiram Ferry and daughter, a young to 17, of North Wibraham, got on the night freight and rode to Collina's Dépôt. Here they left the sand were walking on the other track, when the track and were walking on the other track, when the track may have train from Beston was passing under full head-one against har father, throwing, both several feet and one against har father, throwing, both several feet and the state of the same than the same than the same than the same than the same track they could not see the train until it was close upon them.

Man Drowned-Severe Drought. BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 28, 1852.
The mails from the South, as far as due,

Charles Sewell, a resident of Savannah, drouged from on board the steamship Florida,
while on her last trip from New-York.
A severe drought has been experienced
to both North and South Carolina.

Barring of the Steamer Cotton Plant-Great

Destruction of Property—Other Steamers
Injured.
CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 23, 1852.
We learn that the steamer Cotton Plant We fearn that the steamer Cotton Plant was destroyed by fire at Napoleon, on the Mississippi giver, a few days since. She had on board a cargo valued at \$150,000, which was destined for different ports in Arkansas. The steamer Indiana was also partially consumed on the 25th, a few miles below Cannelton. The fire caught on the steamer Texas and spread to the Indiana. The damage to the Texas was very great. The Texas was bound for New-Orleans with freight and passengers, which were transferred to the Reindeer and Panny Smith.

Great Conflagration at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, May 28, 1852. terrible conflagration occurred in this city to day, laying in ashes the block of buildings bounded by York and South Broad-sts., on one side, and Aber-corn and Lincoln-sts. on the other, in all from sixteen to twenty dwellings. It is impossible at the present moment to estimate the loss.

XXXIID CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, May 28, 1852. Mr. HUNTER moved a postponement of Mr. HUNTER moved a postponement of all private bills, in order to take up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Badger hoped the Senate would consider the Compremise Resolutions, in order to enable him to complete his opecch upon the Finality question, which was commenced in February last.

Mr. HUNTER said—If we can establish

the finality of the Deficiency bill, I shall have no objection to hear my friend on the finality of the Compromise.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resignation of Senator Berrien.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill

The pending amendment was that mak-

og an appropriation of \$33,000 a trip to the Collins line of steamers, instead of the present allowance, with the provise that it shall be in the power of Congress at any time after the 31st December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for any additional allowance herein provided for, upon giving six months' notice.

Mr. Bell moved to strike out the pro-

viso, and insert, that after the 30th June, 1854, the rate of compensation shall not exceed \$19,250, unless Congress, in the meantime, shall otherwise provide. This was voted down—Yeas 20, Nays 22. Other amendments to this clause were

moved and rejected, and finally the Collins amendment was agreed to as above mentioned—Yeas 27, Nays 19, as

follows:
YEAS-Mears. Badger, Bright, Cass, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Fish, Hale, Hamilio, Houston, James, Jones, of Iowa;
Mangum, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Seward,
Bhields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Summer, Toucey,
Tobaco. Uphani.
NAYS—Messrs. Adams. Bell, Borland, Brodhead, Butler,
Chase, Clemens, De Saussure, Dodge, Wis.; Dodge, of Iowa
Douglas, Hunter, Mason, Sebastian, Underwood, Wade,
Walker, Weller, Whitcomb.

Various other amendments were acted when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a The bill to enable Government to deepen

the passes of the Mississippi River was passed.

The Senate adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting right of way and lands to Missouri, to aid in the construction of the St. Joseph's and St. Louis

Railroad.

The previous question on its passage was seconded, when Mr. JONES (of Tenessee) moved that the bill be laid on the table, and expressed the hope that it would be kept there until after the Democratic Con-vention shall have acted. [Laughter, and cries of vention shall have acted. [Laughter, and cries of good! good!]

Mr. Jones's motion was negatived—

Yeas 72, Nays 104.
On ordering the main question to be put, Mr. Jones (Tenn.) demanded the Yeas and Nays, saying we ought to have time to fix up the bill and make an omnibus of it.

The question on the passage of the bill The bill was then passed (it appropriates

out two rellions of acres) by Yeas 103, Nays 76, as

The bill was then passed (it appropriates about two rellions of acres) by Yeas 103, Nays 76, as follows:

Yess—Measir. Abercrombie, Allen, (Mass.) Allen, (Ill.,) Appleton, (Mass.,) Barrere, Bell, Bibignaus, Howne, Brenton, Briggs, Brown, (Miss.) Brown, (N.J.,) Burrows, Busby, Cabell, (Fla.) Campbell, (Dino,) Campbell, (Ill.,) Chandler, Clapman, Clark, Cobb. Conger, Cottman, Curtiss, Davis, (Mass.) Bavis, (Ind.,) Disney, Duncan, Durkee, Eastman, Edgerton, Evans, Ficklin, Firch, Florence, Fowler, Fuller, (Pa.) Freeman, Granble, Guylord, Giddiegs, Gilmore, Goodsch, Gorman, Grey, Hall, Harper, Harris, (Ala.) Haws, Hebard, Hendricks, Henn, Howe, (Pa.) Hunter, Julinston, (Obio,) Johnson, (Ark.,) Jones, (Pa.) Munks, Rutzt, Landry, Lockhari, Mace, Marshall, (Cai.) Marshall, (Ky.,) McDoual, McNair, Miller, Molomy, Moore, (Fa.,) Moore, (La.) Morrisco, Olds, Orr, Parker, (Penn.,) Fennimen, Phelps, Rantoul, Richardson, Sackett, Schader, Scurry, Smith, Stanly, Stanton, (Tenn.) Stevens, (N.Y.,) Stone, St. Martin, Stratton, Strother, Stuart, Taylor, Thurston, Townshend, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Watkins, Welch, Wells, White, (Ky.,) White, (Ala.) Williams.

Navs—Alken, Allison, Averett, Babcock, Bailey, Bayley, Beal, Bocock, Boyd, Brags, Breckenridge, Buell, Caidwell, Caslie, Chastain, Churchwell, Cleveland, Clingman, Colcock, Danlel, Dawson, Dean, Dockery, Edmundson, Ewing, Faulkner, Floyd, Fuller Me., Hamilton, Harris Tenn., Hascall, Hubbard, Hillyer, Holladay, Houston, Howard, John W. Howe, How N.Y., Ingersoll, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, Jones N.Y., Jones Tenn., Freeton King, Letcher, Martin, Mason, McLanahan, McMullen, McQueen, Meacham, Meade, Millson, Morchead, Murphy, Newton, Peaslee, Polk, Powell, Robbins, Ross, Russell, Savage, Schoommaker, Seymour N.Y., Seymour Conn., Skelton, Smart, Stanton Obio, Stephens Ga., Sutherland, Venable, Wallace, Wildrick, McCarlen, McAllace, Millson, Morchead, Marphy, Newton, Peaslee, Polk, Moodward.

Mr. HALE moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table, which finally pre-valled. Yeas 39; Nays 73. So the vote was clenched. The House then went into Committee of

the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ill.) briefly deprecated the discussion of party questions, and although he was in favor of granting the right of way and lands for rail-roads of a national importance, he gave his reasons at length for opposing the bill to aid the Dubeque and Ke-okuk Road, it being of a local character, and confined to lows.

Mr. CLARK replied, advocating the im-There was now but a slim attendance of

members, and the great crowd of lobby members had retired. The Committee rose and the House ad-

EUROPE.

By the Cambria's Malls.

The mails of the Cambria arrived here

by way of Boston, last evening. The following are the additions they contain to our late telegraph dispatchic from Halifax:

ENGLAND.

-The case of Lumley vs. M'lle Wagner has been decided in favor of the manager, and equinst the singer. An injunction prevents her singing Many theater but Mr. Lumley's.

-The Government have been beaten in the House of Commons in an attempt to rearrange the dis-frachised boroughs of St. Albans and Sudbury, so as to give the rural districts an advantage over the towns. Mr. Gladstone made a speech on the occasion, and car-ried a majority of 234 to Mr. Disraeli's 148.

-It is said Parliament will be dissolved bout the 10th of June.

-The Earl of Edgcombe, formerly a Whig, has come out for the Derby administration, be-cause the choice "does not now rest between Lord Derby and the Whigs, but between him and Lord John Russell, united with Mr. Cobden and the ultra Radicals.

-The Mining Journal announces the that the energies of Englishmen have proved the ex-mee of gold, apparently in great abundance, within shores of the island. At South Molton, in Devontre, on the property of Lord Poltemore, it is found as the as in either California or Australia. The Britannia he will, probably, be the pioneer of the discovery of ther deposits of suriferous ores in the United Kingdom.

an extraordinary degree, is placed beyond question by the reports of practical assayists, and the examination of nearly all the great geologists and mineralogists of the day; while that the bulk is also commercially valuable, is evidenced by the fact that a London bullion-dealer has offered £5 per tun at the mine for the whole of what has hitherto been considered as mere refuse, (about 300 tuns,) and used for mending the roads. There are forty or fifty gold stones at the offices of the Company, which are rich in the extreme, and altogether quite beautiful.

- On Tuesday, May 11, a serious riot occurred on board the packet-ship Rappahannock, lying in the river, bound for New-York. The cause of the disturbance was the robbery of the passengers, 400 in number, by the crew. About 2 o'clock on Tuesday, while the passengers were undergoing a medical examwhile the passengers were undergoing a medical examination, the crew broke open some of their boxes, whence they took several bottles of whisky and other spirits. With these they soon became furiously intoxicated, and, on being remonstrated with by the injured emigrants, they drew their knives and assaulted them, chasing them about the deck, and threatening to stab and murder all on board. The state of affairs at this time was of the most exciting character, the women and the children huddling together and screaming with affright, and the men being also in no small degree of alarm before the threatening knives of the sailors. A considerable riot, in fact the greater part of it, occurred between decks; and here, indeed, the mest serious portion of the affair took place. One of the emigrants was severely wounded with a knife by a sailor named Burns, who was, however, severely ill-treated by the pasties on board to hail the Woodside steamer, and to request help.

Burns, who was, however, severely literested by the passengers. The aspect of affairs induced some of the parties on board to hall the Woodside steamer, and to request help.

Intelligence was conveyed to Mr. Clough, at the Police Office, and a detachment of Police was sent off in the steamer Athens, inspector Burney, of the Birkenhead force, also going on board the ship. A new crew was taken on board. Sixteen of the crew were then singled out, namely: Andrew Carroll and John Leggett, (Americans); John Campbell and Thos. Wilson, (Irishmen); Jos. Naughton, (Nerwegian); Robert Durham, Daniel Jackson, and William Murray, (Americans); Charles P. Miller, (Norwegian); James Lyons, (American); William Parks and Charles Lomer, (Englishman); Peter Joseph, (Iralin); Jas. Jones, (Austrian); William Madison, (American); and John Burns, (Irishman). These men were taken on shore at Woodside, the vessel being anchored in that portion of the river, and they were booked on a charge of refusing to work and proteed to sea in the ship. On Wednesday morning, at 10, o'clock, Captain Cushing, of the Rappahannock, slong with his mate, the wounded man, M Donald, and a number of witnesses, were in attendance at the Town Hall, Birkenhead; but as two magistrates could not be procured, the hearing of the case was deferred until intimation was dispatched to one or two of the magistrates who lived on that side the water.

The Captain and witnesses evinced considerable irritation at the delay to which they were subjected. Hour after hour elapsed in expectation of a second magistrate arriving, but all the parties connected with the transaction were doomed to disappointment; for after waiting until five o'clock in the afternoon, and after every exertion had been ineffectually used to procure a magistrate, Mr. Gregory, the magistrate's clerk, intimated that the case could not be heard until the following day, (Thursday.) It is unnecessary to add that the Captain (wao evinced much anxiety to have the prisoners punished) and the other witnesses too

witness having sailed in the Rappahannock at 4 o'clock that morning for New-York, leaving the prisoners to their fate. After a few words from Mr. Case to the pris-oners on the impropriety of their conduct, they were

FRANCE.

-At the Fête of May 10, the regiments of Infantry and Cavalry shouted Vive l'Empereur, but the Artillery was silent.

The Archbishop of Paris, on blessing the colors a

The Archbishop of Faris, on bessing the colors at this display, spoke as follows:

"PRINCE AND SOLDIERS: The God of peace, of whom we are the ministers, is also the God of armies. That is why our place, the place of religion, is marked out in this warrinke fete. There has always been a religion in combats. With the Jewish people it was God who sirected battles, who formed the great captains, and who inspired the prophets with the most warlike accents. The Romans placed their Gods by the side of their eagles at the head of their legions.

prophets with the most warlike accents. The Romans placed their Gods by the side of their eagles at the head of their legions.

"Constantine achieved his greatest victories under the standard of the cross. Our most valuant knights, before proceeding to fight against the infidels, had themselves and their arms blessed by the Church. I do not speak of the flag of the old Monarchy which our kings went to receive from the hands of religion at the altar of St. Denis before their warlike expeditions; the remembrance of that will naturally occur to every mind.

"Astonishing circumstance! The Church, which preaches peace to all; the Church, whose holy army only knows how to shed its own blood, and has even a horror of that of the enemy—the Church has always had absundant henedictions for the soldier, for his arms, and for his standards.

"The explanation of this mystery is not difficult, and it is the whole meaning of this great solemnity, at once military and religious.

"Peace is the design of God. It is the object toward which

"Peace is the design of God. It is the object toward which human societies proceed when they follow in their regular course the principles of justice and inspirations from on high. War is only legitimate on condition of its securing peace. Armies are in the hands of God as the powerful instruments of pacification and public order.

"Right requires force to make itself respected; but in its turn, strength requires frorce to make itself respected; but in its turn, strength requires right to remain facilit in the providential order. Peace is therefore always the object in view; war is sometimes the means—a terrible, but, alas a necessary one—from the effect of the passions which agitate the world.

"That is why God has approved of it—that is why the prophets apply to it the worlds.

That is why God has approved of it—that is why the prophets apply to it the words sanctificate beliam—that it why the Church has for it words of benediction of encouragement, and aimost of love—and why now, as in the past, the soldier and the priest, both placed under the austere laws of discipline, having at heart the same principles of conduct—a love of duty, shove all things and the spirit of devotedness, even to the sacrifice of his life—work together, though differently, to procure, by calming down the passions, the triumph of justice in human society.

"What glorious services to the cause of public peace have been rendered by the glorious army which comes co-day to bend its head belove the Majesty on high! Whence comes it that those murmurs which were heard in the bowels of France and of Europe are suddenly hushed! Why are the menaces of civil war and of anarchy, which three society into consternation, disarmed! Who has arrested this work of dissolution, which was making such rapid progress? It is a firm and resolute will, supported on one hand by the national voice, which forms his right, and on the other by an invincible army, which forms his right, and on the other by an invincible army, which forms his start, which has never creased to bear with the strongest feelings of patriotism, is noved at again seeing you. Their glory effaces from our eyes the former misofrumes of the country.

"O Prince! when the will of a great people has placed at the head of its destinies, we can understand what these heroic signs must say to your heart."

"We rely on your wisdom; it will protect you from the dazzing effects of glory. France thisxis for tranquillity and oreer. Fatigued with disorder, she wishes to repose under the shelter of a strong and tatelary Government. Continue to lead her in the pacific path on which she has entered, and may she be able to develope all the elements of strength and of presperity concealed within her fruittil bosom.

"The moral interests of a country are superior to her material ones. T

- The following is the letter in which Gen. Changarnier refused to take the oath to Louis Na-

" MALINES, May 10, 1852-10 A. M.

"Malines, May 10, 1852—10 A.M.

"Monsiele Le Ministrat: For a period of 30 years I
and the served France with a devotion which may be equalled but cannot be surpassed. During the Restoration I held a rank in the army proportionate with the obscurity of my services at that date.

"Under the Government of July the fortune of warraised me rapidly to the grade of Lieutenant-General.

"Twelve days after the proclamation of the Republic, when Monseigneur the Duke of Aumaie, just escorted by me on board the Solon, under a satute from the guns of the naval and military forces, as though the King, Louis Philippe, still occupied the Tulleries, left me the government, ad interim, of Algeria, I wrote to the Minister of War, stating that I had not desired the advent of the Republic, but that it did not appear to me to affect the duty which I owed to my country. The Provisional Government did not break my sword, and en the 18th day of April it did not regret to find it at its disposal.

sword, and on the 16th day of April it did not regret to find it at its disposal.

"Shortly after that day I was appointed Governor-General of Algeria; in a little time I reaigned that high post, where my will could meet with no obstacle, in order to respond to the considence of the electors of Paris, who had called me to the constituent Assembly. General Cavaignac, intrusted, after the events of June, 1848, in which I had no share, with the executive power, appointed me, on the 58th of June, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine.

"On the 14th of December, in the same year, General Cavaignac having requested my presence at his residence in the Rue de Varenne, told me, in the presence of all the Ministers, that the police believed that a Bonapartist move-

ment was in preparation to take advantage of the celebration of the vanivariary of the transference of the Emperor's remains to the 'Invalida' to stir up the enthusiasm of the populace, and to conduct Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to the Tuileries and proclaim him Emperor. Gen. Cavaignac ended by asking my advice as to what measures should be taken. I gave it him, and concluded my observations by saying: 'My dear General, I gave my hand to Louis Napoleon to make him a Pracident, and not an Emperor. In a tew days he will be President of the Republic, but you may depend upon it that to morrow he will not enter the Tuileries, where you have established my head-quarters.' These words briefly but correctly expressed my fixed determination to continue that which I have been during my whole life.—a firm supporter of order and of law.

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has frequently attempted to make me swerve from the straight line which I had traced for myself, and to induce me to lend myself to his ambitious designs. He has many times, very many times, effered and caused to be offered to me, not only the rank of Marshal, which I should have filled in the eyes of France without being thought to degrade it, but another military dignity which has never been revived since the fall of the Empire. He proposed to endow it with enormous pecuniary advantages but which, thanks to the simplicity of my mode of life, I arrogate to myself no merit in having refused. Perceiving at last that personal interest had no influence over my conduct, he attempted to act upon me by representing himself as resolved to prepare the way for the triumph of the cause of monarchy, to which he believed me attached by prodilection.

"Every species of seductive artifice proved unavailing. I

fortress are more or less injured. Three persons were killed—a clerk of the works, the scatinel on duty, and a laborer; of their bodies only fragments have been found; four other persons are dangerously wounded. One account states that the explosion was wifully caused by the clerk of the works, a pistol having been found in a position from which it is supposed he must have fired it into a cask of gunpowder. No one outside the works has been injured.

complained to that of Prussia that numbers of medais bearing the effigy of Kossuth, find their way over the Upper Silesian frontier into Gallicia and Hungary Searches have been made by the police, rnd several col-lections of such medals have been seized. Some of the employes of the Prussian Government have been dis-missed for having similar articles in their possession.

of monarchy, to which he believed me attached by predilection.

"Every species of seductive artifice proved unavailing. I
have never ceased, both as Commander of the Army of Paris
and in the Assembly, as I asserted at a sitting of the Commission de Permanence, after the review at Satory, to be prepared
to defend with energy the legal powers of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and to oppose the illegal prolongation of these
powers.

"It would be superfluous in addressing you to recall the
means by which the establishment of those powers was
brought about, and what acts of iniquity and violence accompanied their inauguration.

"Persecution has not cooled the ardor of my patriotism.
The exile which I suffer in seclusion, and in the observation
of a silence which you now force me to break has not altered in my eyes the duties which I owe to France. Should
an enemy attack her I should solicit with ardor the honor
of combating in her defense. The only French journal
which meets my eyes have just informed me of the decres
which prescribes the form of onth to be taken by all in the
service of the army. A paragraph, evidently drawn up
with reference to the generals under proscription, allows
them an interval of four months. I require no such extended period for deliberation on a point of duty and honor.

"The oath required by the perjurar who failed in his attempts to corrupt me I refuse.

CIANGARNIER."

—The illustrious estronomer Arago has
also declined to take the oath, in the following note:

also declined to take the oath, in the following note:

The illustrious astronomer Arago has also declined to take the oath, in the following note:

"Monsieur le Ministre: The Government hus itself admitted that the oath prescribed by Art. 14 of the Constitution ought not to be required from members of a purely scientific and literary body like the Institute. I cannot say why the Burean des Longitudes, an astronomical academy, in which, when a vacancy occurs, an election ensues to fill it up, is placed in another category. The simple circumstance would perhaps have sufficed to induce me to refuse the oath; but considerations of another nature, I confess, have exercised a declaive influence on my mind. Circumstances exercised a declaive influence on my mind. Circumstances rendered me, in 1443, as member of the Provisional Government, one of the founders of the Republic. As and, and I glory in it at present, I contributed to the abolition of all political oaths. At a later period I was named by the Constituent Assembly President of the Executive Committee; my acts in this last-maned situation are the well known to the public for me to have need to mention them here. You can comprehend, Monsieur le Ministre, that in presence of these reminiscences my conscience has imposed on me a resolution which perhaps the director of the Observatory would have hesitated to come to. I had always thought that by the terms of the law an astronomer at the Burean of Longitude was appointed for life, but your decision has undeceived me. I have, therefore, M. le Ministre, to request you to appoint a day on which I shall have to quit an establishment which I have been inhabiting now for nearly half a century. That establishment which has uncereded each other in France for the last forty yearsthanks, above all, may I be allowed to say, to the kindness of the legislative assemblies, in regard to me—has risen from its ruins and its usignificance, and can now be offered to the construction of which I have more or iese contributed; it is not without a profound sentiment of grief that I shall se

-Louis Napoleon, in consideration of the above, spe

cially absolved Arago from taking the oath. The following letter, dated "Venice. April 27," has been addressed to his friends in France

April 27," has been addressed to his Trickes by the Count de Chambord.

Since the events of the month of December last, I have several times made known to my friends the nature of my sentiments, my wishes, and my desires. But, considering the language lately held by the Chief of the present Government, and the tendencies which are more and more manifested, I feel the necessity of again addressing a few words with the control of the contr

pears to me necessary to adopt under the present circumstances, without cencealing the sacrifices which it requires from their devotedness.

The first duty of Royalists is to do no act, to enter into no engagement, in oppisition with their political faith. Firmly convinced that the salvation of the country is attached to the restablishment of the lestimate Monarchy, they ought, above all, to endeavor to maintain intact the principles of which it is the basis. Thus, then, whatever advantage may be obtained by filing positions and offices which place them in relation and labitual contact with the people, they must not hesitate to refuse all such it case etgagements or promises be required from them contrary to their principles, and which would not permit them to do in all circumstances what their convictions impose on them.

But even where the Royalists should find themselves forced by motives of consciousness, honor and loyalty, to rencurred all public functions, there still devolve on them duties, and important duties, to fulfil toward France and to society. Let them continue to reside as much as possible, and as I have not ceased to request them, in the midst of the population on whom they can exercise influence, and let them try by rendering themselves useful, to acquire each day still greater claims to their confidence and their gratitude. They may also (and even they are bound to do so) and the Government in the struggle it carries on against snarchical and Socialist doctrines; and if a new crisis unhappily should arise, they ought still (as they have already done) to show themselves the most zealous and the most courageous defenders of social order.

Everything strengthens the belief that an attempt will

the Government in the struggle it carries on against anarchical and Socialist dottines; and if a new crisis unhappily should arise, they ought still (as they have already done) to show themselves the most zealous and the most courageous defenders of social order.

Everything strengthens the belief that an attempt will soon be made to effect a considerable change in the form of the Government. They who are attached to Monarchy will soon be made to effect a considerable change in the form of the Government. They who are attached to Monarchy will soon be made to effect a considerable change in the form of the Government. They who are attached to Monarchy will abstain from duing anything which could trouble the repose of the country; but it will become a rigorous obligation to protest formally, and by every means in their power of a pacific kind, against a change which can only have fatal consequences by endangering the destines of France, and exposing it once more to catastrophes and to perits, from which the legitimate Monarchy only can save it.

I shall here repeat what I have often said to my friends—be unalterable on matters of principle, but at the same time be calm, patient, and ever moderate and conciliating toward persons; let your ranks, your hearts, like unine, remain continually open to all. Perhaps some persons among you, retained by various motives, will not a first follow the path which I have just indicated; but enlightened at a future period by experience, and by the course of events, thay will all return to us, I have no doubt, and we shall receive them then with happiness.

Let us receive also with eagemess and with cordiality all those of other epinions who are approaching to us each day, and who bring to us the valuable aid of their real, their intelligence, and their patriotism.

It is on presenting to France the reassuring spectacle of the hitimate union of the Monarchical force that we shall bring her to finally renounce so many fruthess designs, and to recognize of herself where her best an

-America was represented at the fête of May 10, as we learn from the London papers, by Gen. Cooper, Commander of the troops of the State of New-York; Mr. Van Buren, officer of cavalry: Colonels Rotch and Lawre ce, Aides de Camp of the Governor of Massachusetts. Gen. Resas, the ev-Dictator of the Argentine Republic, was also noticed.

-Col. Fremont, from California, is Pris, where he will probably remain until the dispute teuching his title to the territory in California, on which he has granted leases, and the claims on him for the ex-penses of the war in California, for waich he has ren-dered himself personally responsible, can be arranged.

GERMANY.

The Prince of Schwarsburg Sonder-hausen has published a decree divorcing his wire "by virtue of his sovereign pientude of power."

—In the afternoon of the 3d inst. the powder magazine in the fortress of Konigsberg was blown up with an explosion that shook the houses of the town, broke the glass of the windows, and damaged the roots of many. The magazine itself was completely levelled with the earth, and most of the buildings of the

has been injured.

—Just before the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw, a fire broke out in the city, which destroyed several manufactories, granaries and dépôts of merchandise. Five men of the Fire Brigade were killed; the Royal Bank was at one time threatened with destruction, but escaped with enly slight damage.

—The Austrian Government has lately

ITALY.

-The recent tribunal of the Consulta has condemned to death Edward Murray, a British subject. The principal charge brought against Murray is that, during his service as officer of the police in Anco na, he associated with known assassins, and that a Count Severino and another Papal partisan, who had been imprisoned by the Republicans, were stabled at night, while walking arm-in-arm with him away from the prison, he having had orders from the Governor to release them from confinement, and convey them safely out of the city. It is said that the trial was not a fair one, and the English visitors at Rome have petitioned the Pope to remit the sentence. Murray has already been imprisoned at Ancona for three years, amld filt and all kinds of privations.

-Italian is henceforth to be used, in stead of Latin, in ... | recitations, lectures, &c., in the colleges of Piedmont except by the faculties of law and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

12,600 bales. Full prices are being paid, but no anytance of our quotations.

The imports have also continued on an unusually large scale, amounting during the week to 145,114 bales. The stock is now estimated at 509,000 bales, of which 448,000 are American, against a total stock last year of 636,000, and 450,000 bales of American.

The tone of business in Manchester is very healthy. Spiners have attempted to obtain an advance in Yarna, which has rather checked operations; but in Goods a steaty business has been done, at rather higher prices for some descriptions.

ions. The Corn market has been very dull; yesterday there wa Yours respectfully, Brown, Shipley & Co.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

The following is the Circular of Messrs. Baring Brothers, dated London, Friday, May 14, 1852-5 o'clock P.M. ers, dated London, Friday, May 14, 1852—5 o'clock P.M.
Considerable activity has been manifested this week in the
Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets, and an animated demand has prevailed for COFFER at an improvement of 1/2/2
and about 6d. lower. Continued arrivals of Flour from
your side keep cur Corn Market depressed.

We have received further supplies of Gold from Melbourne and Sydney. By last weeks return the stock of Bullion in the Bank was £19,901,400 sterling.

COFFER has been in very animated request, and prices
have advanced 1/2/2. Speculiators have operased largely,
with a better demand both for the trade and export. In all
the near ports of the Continent the article continues in favor
and prices are rather dearer.

Drugs—Business has been limited this week, in the
absence of public sales.

HEMF—1,400 bales Jute sold at from £8 12/6@£11 10/ for
common to good fair.

The INDIGO sales, consisting of 7,100 chests, commenced
on the 11th inst, and are still proceeding. The attendance
of buyers is large, and the biddings have been very animated,
at prices establishing a general advance of 0/620/8 on the
currency of February.

LEON—Bars are in moderate request at £4 10/ in Wales.
Bails are quoted at £5 5/4 £5 10/, and a large business is
said to have been done within these rates. Scotch Pig is
steady.

LINNEED CAKES are quiet. New-Orleans, £7 12/6@
£7 10/, southern is very suree at £3 10/ 22/34. Paim

27 15/5. Southern is very suree at £3 10/ 20/24. Paim

28 17 15/5. Southern is very suree at £3 10/ 20/24. Paim

SUGAR-The market opened steadily on Tuesday, but with SUGAR—The market opened stradily on Tuesday, but with an increasing desire to realize. It has become quieter since, and a reduction of 6d. \$\psi\$ cwt. has been accepted. Of West India, the week's sales sum up 2.150 hinds, with 46,000 bugs Mauritius, Bengal, Madras and Penang at auction, which have zone off irregularly from 6d. \$\pi\$ 1 lower. 11,000 bags unclayed Marrilla at public sale were withdrawn, at from 50 at 52, and 10,000 mars. China, from 31 d.6234. By private controct, we notice sales of 2.220 zones of Havana floating at 21.35 for No. 121 to 13—2,000 boxes on the spot at 35 d.625; \$\pi\$ 15 for Brown, with White from 21 at 23. Our Continental advices report a steady business at rather better inental advices report a steady business at rather better vices. At St. Pesersburch they are firmer. Taltow is firm at 50, 9487, on the spot, and 37/9 for late

Tallow is firm at 50,2437], on the spot, and 37/9 for late delivery.

The TEA market is firmer, with an active demand from the trade for better kinds of Congo. For common Congo there is also rather more inquiry, and little is now to be had under 9d. Public sales are announced for Thursday next

TURENTINE—We quote rough at 9/6/29/9. Spirits are in moderate request at 41 for British.

No change in American stocks. Prices are steadily supported, with a fair amount of business doing. U. S. 6 P cent. Bonds, 110/2/104; Inscriptions 1882/188; New-York State 58, 35/2/96; Pennsylvanja 58, 35/2/96; Ohio 58, 1850, 101/2/102; Virginia 68, 35/2/96; Bonds, 190/2/101; Maryland Sterling 58, 45/2/96; Massaclusetts Sterling, 107/2/1074; South Carolina Sterling 58, 165; Canada 68, 105; Boston City, 95.

BUENOS AYRES.

The English papers contain dates from

Buenos Ayres to the 3d April. Gen. Urquiza remained at Palermo, near Gen. Urquiza remained at Palermo, near fluence Ayres, and seemed to entertain considerable mistrust as to the use which the inhabitants might make of their liberty. In a proclamation dated from that place, and published in The British Packet of the 27th of March, the General warns them against converting the press, "that master key of liberty, into a vile intrument of anarchy and licentiousness," and tells them plainly that the despotism of Rosas, and all the blood that had deluged the Argentine Republic, was primarily due to the incumerality engendered by a demagogic press, which propagated infamous libels. "Rosas was nothing more than the exponent of a misled community, an abortion of ansirby, the offspring of ignorance, and the practical result of the errors of public opinion." The inhabitants, on their part, were still in doubt as to the ultimate intentions of the liberating General their part, were suit in doubt as to the unimate in-ntions of the liberating General.

The following are extracts from a private

letter, dated Buenos Ayres, April 3:

"The report of an open rupture between the Brazilian au
thorities and the Oriental Government, as to the executio
of the late treaties made and ratified by President Suarez. :

of the late treaties made and ratified by President Suarea, is the only thing of importance we have at present to communicate. The negotiations have been assepted, and the Brazilian Envoy has written to Rio for fresh instructions. It is even said that some violence has been offered to the residence of the Imperial Legation in Montevideo. Matters in that quarter hear a very dishlous aspect, and we have no doubt that the sympathies of a large proportion of this Republic are with the Oriental authorities.

With respect to matters here, it is generally thought that General Urquiza will not appire to the governorship of this province, but that he may use his great influence to get in Colonei Galan, who has been his Minister-General in English of the republic. All this, however, is merely conjecture. The result of the elections, fixed for the 11th inst., will throw important light on our situation and province of Buenos Ayres was not very reassuring, owing to the number of

Ayres was not very reassuring, owing to the number of lawless persons who rendered traveling without strong escots very dangerous. In the other provinces of the Confederation tranquility had not been disturbed, except in Tucuman, which had been invaded by Don Crisostrono Alvarez, falsely invoking the authority of Gen. Urquiza. He was, however, defeated by the Gavernor of that district, and subsequently shot.

Don Juan Giro was elected President of

the Oriental Republic on the 1st of March, by a large majority. The minority subsequently gave its adhesion to the new President on the faith that the programme of of October last would be carried out. A new Ministry was shortly afterwards definitively constituted.

FROM YUCATAN.—By the arrival at St. Louis of Lewis Morris, Esq., United States Consul, from Campeachy, which port he left on the 25th uit, we are informed that a detachment of the army had penetrated the indian country to the banks of the Rio Hondo, which river divides the English possessions of Balize Hondouras from Yucatan, where they fell in with and captured, after a short fight, an English schooner ladea with arms and munitions of war intended for the Indians. Five or six Indian leaders were captured and immediately shot, and the vessel burnt.

KOSSUTH IN NEW-YORK.

Speech at Buffale.

GENTLEMEN: Chevalier Hulsemann has at last taken his departure from the United States, without even a chivalric good wish of a good farewell to them; and the Secretary of State let the good Chevalier part without being either alarmed or showing the ther part without being either anarmed or showing the slightest regret at this rupture of diplomatic relations. There was, perhaps, never yet a diplomatic rupture consummated in a less ceremonious manner than this. No explanation to prevent it, no step to stop it, and no

apprehension at its natural corollaries.

"All right." Gentlemen, two years ago, there much siarm in certain quarters, when the idea of such a rupture was first suggested. Now that it has happened, no man cares about it. Scarcely any man takes notice of it. When five months ago, scarcely arrived at New York, I, in one of my public addresses, wished a good journey to Nr. Hulsemann, it was considered somewhat presumptious; and now that he has left, he passes "unknown, unnoticed, and unsung." Nobody, so far as I know, even to wish him a good journey, as I

passes unknown, chandred, and usuang. Robody, so far as I know, even to wish him a good jeurney, as I have done.

There is a power in public opinion, gentlemen—a power unseen, but not unfelt, and I dare say there is a great change, or rather a considerable development, which I dare take for a forebodding sign, that in the approaching crisis of the world, the United States, conscious of their own dignity, and careful of their enlarged interests, will certainly take a position convenient to their power and to their principles. And were I permitted to say that my presence in America has, if not contributed, at least afforded an opportunity to this development of public opinion, then the time may yet come when the masters of Mr. Hulsemann will get aware, that the "Kossuth Episade"—as he is pleased to style it—will prove something more than a mere episode—it will be a drama, I hope, in which America will act tte part, that at the solution justice and freedom shall triumph, and violence and oppression fall.

Indeed, gentlemen, it cannot otherwise be. The interest which the people of the United States continue to take in my country, and the unabated, rather increased sympathy which our misfortune meets, is too pronounced in its character as that it could be either taken for a mere compassionate emotion, or explained by the indignation which such flagrant injustice and such oppression as my poor nation is suffering cannot fail to rome in the hearts of free and rebetous men.

by the indignation which such flagrant injustice and such oppression as my poor nation is suffering cannot fail to rouse in the hearts of free and righteous men. No, that interest and that sympathy has all the qualifica-tions of public opinion in itself, and public opinion never stirs without a solid motive. Public opinion is the re-sult of a contemporary necessity—be it lastinctive—be it conscious conviction—it is the result of a necessity given by existing circumstances, and therefore it is a power, and it is the law of nature that a power is never inert. It will, it must have a result.

it conscious conviction—it is the result of a necessity given by existing circumstances, and therefore it is a power, and it is the law of nature that a power is never inert. It will, it must have a result.

I have in my numerous speeches frequently dwelt upon the explanation of this necessity, the influence of which has created that sympathy which Mr. Huisemann so much regrets; though, notwithstanding his apprenticeship in Mr. Bodisco's school, he is so blind as to take it but for an episode. I have endeavored to show that the impending crisis in European affairs is teeming with highly important results for a wider sphere than merely for old Europe itself. I have shown that the struggle in Hungary is the each point of that great crisis, the origin of which was the intervention of Russia, but which will yet shake the world before it ends, and cannot happly end without the restoration of my fatherland to its independence. I have shown that in analysing the nature of that crisis, we will find Russia standing as a principle antithetic to your Republic—that the two principles, one of which you represent, are brought to a clashing shock, and that both have no more flace on earth, within the boundaries of the same Christian civilization.

I have shown that it is on the bathefield of my dear nailye land and of neighboring Italy and Germany where the question will be decided whether the United States shall continue in the peaceful development of their prodigious progress, or shall have to fight for their own future, for their own security; and probably fight single-handed against a hostile world. I have shown that it is either an abaurd chimera or a dangerous taliacy to believe that the United States, connected as they are by a thousand ties to the outward world, could remain either unaffected by, or indifferent at the condition of that outward world. I have shown in a word, that the political, social, and commercial interests of the United States, their power, their principles, and their character, not only usiffy but

Gentlemen, experience of certain characteristic facts has induced me repeatedly to warn the public opinion of this great young republic against becoming too much attached to a materialism. But commerce particles of the dangerous defects of materialism only when its spirit is bent to a momentary individual profit at every price—nothing caring about the future—nothing about that solidity of commercial relations from which the prosperity of a country greatly depends. The adventurous mency-hunting at every price is not yetcommerce; it does not deserve the highly respectable name of commerce—it is but money-hunting, and nothing else. But commerce, as I understand it, is that noble spirit of enterprise, with its fingers applied to the pulsation of present conjectures, but with its eyes steadily fixed upon the future; the heart warmed by neble sentiments of patriotism and philanthropy—connecting individual profit with the development of natural resources and of national welfare—spreading over the masses of the people like the dew of heaven upon the earth, and oreaking a road for national activity upon which the flower of prosperity will grow from generation to generation. Such a commercial spirit is a rich source of national happiness—the guarantee of a country's future—the pillar of its power—the vehicle of civilization, and the locomotive of principles.

Let me exemplify the difference between that noble, heneficent spirit of commerce and the merely material money-hunting which falsely usurps the name of commerce. Let me exemplify that difference by quoting two facts: Gentlemen, experience of certain characteristic facts

merce. Let me exemplify that difference by qu

merce. Let me exemplify that difference by quoting two facts:

Since the fatal arithmetical skill of Rothschilds has found out the scheme how to gain millions by negotiating out of the postess of the public loan after loan for the despots, to oppress with it the blindfolded nations—a sort of speculation gained ground in the old world worthy of the execration of humanity—I mean the speculation in loan shares—the paper commerce, called stock-jobbing. It is the shame bound upon our country's brow that such a commerce became a political power on earth, and unscrupulous gamesters, speculating upon the ruin of their neighbors, hold the political thermometer of peace and war in their criminal hands. To be sure that is also a speculation, and to be sure a very adventurous one—plation, and to be sure a very adventurous one hold the political thermometer of peace and war in their criminal hands. To be sure that is also a speculation, and to be sure a very adventurous one—Individual profit in the form of the grossest materialism is its aim: it makes men rich as by enchantment over night. But it is not commerce; it deserves not the name of commerce. It does not contribute to public welfare; it does not augment the elements of public prosperity. It is but immoral gambling, which transfers an unproductive, imaginary wealth from one hand into another, without augmenting the stock of national property. That is not commerce; and it is a degradation of the character of a nation when the interests of that speculation has the slightest induence or is taken into the slightest consideration in the regulation of a country's policy. That example has its full weight with every other kind of mere money-hunting. It would be the greatest fault, to regulate a country's policy according to the momentary interests of that class of worshippers of the almighty dollar who but look for a momentary profit, not caring for their fatherland and humanity—nothing for the principles—nothing about the tears and execusitions of millient—if only that condition remains intact which gives them individual profit—though that condition be the misfortune of a world. Wherever that class of money hunters at every price is influential, there is a disease in the social condition of the community. It is in vain to complain against the dangerous dectrines of socialism so long as that class of money hunters has any influence upon politice. Rothschilds has done more for the spread of socialism than its most passionate retainers.

Take, on the other side, the contrasting fact of the

Take, on the other side, the contrasting fact of the Eric Canal; I remember well how short signed men were terrified, when in the councils of the Emptre State first was started the idea of that gigantic enterprise. And now, when we hear that its net proceeds amount to about three millions of dollars a year—when we see the almost unbroken line of boats on it—when we see Bufialo becoming the heart of the West, the pulsation of which conveys the warm tide of life to the East, and by the communication of that artery bringing the wonderful combination of the great Western Lakes into immediate connection with the Atlantic, and through the Atlantic, with the Oid World; when we see Buffalo, though at 400 miles distance from the ocean, without a navigable river, living, acting, and operating like a seaport, and New York, situated on the shores of the Atlantic, acting as if it were the metropolis of the West; when we consider that commerce, becoming a magic wand, which transformed a world of wilder ness into a garden of prosperity, and spread the bleasings of civilization, where some years ago yet, but the wild beasts and the Indian roamed; then, indeed, we bow with reverential awe before the creating power of that commerce—we feel that the spirit of it is not a mere money-hunting, but a mighty fratrumentality of Providence for the moral and social benefit of the world; and we at once feel that the interests of such a commerce undertie so much the foundation of your country's future, that not only they are entitled to enter into the regulating considerations of your country's policy, but they must enter—they must have a declaive weight—and they will have it, whatever be the declamations of learned politicians, who have so much looked to the authority of past times that they found no time to see the imperious necessity of present exigencies.

There are still some who advise you to follow the popassionate retainers.

Take, on the other side, the contrasting fact of the Present exigencies.

There are still some who advise you to follow the po-

There are still some who advise you to follow the policy of separatism from Europe, which Washington wisely advised in his days—wisely, because it was a necessity of those times. I endeavored to oppose arguments of progress to the comforts of stagnation; and oppose the requirements of life to the wantlessness of death, I answered that the living cannot be ruled by the dead; that no grave, whatever be its glory, can claim the away over their future, the configuration of which, and all its new necessities, could have enter even the boldest dreams of the honored dead. I have shown that younder wise separation of your country's infant age, was never a principle with Washington, but only a temporary policy. And many another argument I have tried to adduce. And still, such is, in some quarters of

the United States, the customary habitude to rely upon authority, that I, not withstanding all my arguments, could not forbear to feel some uneasiness about that habitude policy of separation.

To-day, Gentlemen, I feel no such unoasiness more, he cause I have the knowledge of facts. And I will say to those who still advocate the policy of separatism—I will say to them "Have you seen the City of Buffalo is consilier what are those interests which crosted that city, and are persentided by that city; then trace those interests back to the West; and trace again their operations down to New-York, and from New-York across the Atlantic to the Old World; and again the returning interests of intercourse from the Old World; New-York, and from Baffalo to New-York, and hence to Buffalo, and from Baffalo to the West—and then speak of the wisdom of separatism:" But what exists, exists. The very facts will laugh at your reflections; they will tell you that they exist, and cannot be made undone. They will tell you re like Endymion, whom Diana made sleep, until the twig to which be leaned his head has become a tree. They will tell you that you could as well reduce the Baffalo to the log house of Middagh and Lane; the mighty democrat—the steam-engine—to the horse on the back of which Erra Metcalf brought the first public mail to the log house of Middagh and Lane; the mighty democrat—the steam-engine—to the horse on the back of which Erra Metcalf brought the first public mail to the log house of Middagh and Lane; the mighty democrat—the steam-engine—to the horse on the back of which Erra Metcalf brought the first public mail to the log house of Middagh and Lane; the mighty democrat are seen and the states should alhere any longer to the policy of separatism, or persuade the people of the United States not to the condition of Europe, just so it is impossible that in the crisis preceding that issue the politics of the United States and the active sympathics of the policy of separatism, or persuade the people of the United States a

time to prepare already to meet those exigencies, and that it is wise not to let themseves be overtaken by impending events.

In that respect I am not entirely fortunate. I did all I could to make understood, that by the Russian interference in Hungary, the balance of power is so outirely overthrown in Europe, and everything dear to men and dear to nations so entirely eacrificed to the preponderance of the despotic principle as represented by Russia, that it is not possible the present unnatural condition of Europe should endure. The difficulty is not how to make a revolution, but rather how to restrain it from an ill-advised, untimely outbreak. I have explained that all the prudence and all the energies of the leaders must be concentrated to the point that the crisis should not break out but at a favorable opportunity. And I have added that such an opportunity cannot fail to happen—that it must happen very soon. There are a thousand sparks glistening all around the world, a single one of which is sufficient to light the barrel of powder which Europe is now. There are accidents which may happen, and there are political issues which must happen.

The balancing system of power being entirely overthrown, the ensuing condition is too unnatural, too wavering, as that the displaced hostile elements thrown out

happen.

The balancing system of power being entirely over-thrown, the ensuing condition is too unnatural, too wavering, as that the displaced hostile elements thrown out from their limits of rotation, should not come in some quarter to a condict. Every day may bring the tidings of such a condict. Every day may bring the tidings of such a condict; and every such condict is an opportunity to the outbreak of the impending crisis. Be pleased to consider the latest news. Lours Napolnov has decided to withdraw the French troops from Rome. Who can venture to foretell the consequences of that step? Either he has done it with the purpose to surrender Italy to Austria, thus paying Austria's consent to his assuming the title of an Emperor;—in that case he is doorned. France will not, cannot, bear the outrage that a Napoleon should sell linky to Austria. Or he may have dene it to cast to Austria a snare of condict, which, in the long run, is unavoidable between France and the Hapsburgs, precisely on account of Italy.

In that case there is a war impending about Italy and in Italy; or if no war, then no Austrian tovasion the Rome; and if no invasion, then no twenty four hours without a revolution in Rome. You see, gentlemen, that every one of these alternatives looks like the beginning of a crisis, teeming with incalculable consequences. And there are so numerous complications of a similar nature turning in the whifipool of our days, that Indeed it is strange to see how one single man on carth will have any faith in the solidity of the shuston or doubt about the fact that every moment may bring a favorable opportunity to raises the associary of freedom once more. What immense misfortune would it then he if the sudden appearance of such an opportunity both find as unprepared to prot by is. It is, the refore, I say, "Young giant America, help us to be prepared. Your material aid, now enabling us to profit of any occurrent.

if the sudden appearance of such an opportunity and tind as unprepared to profit by is. It is, therefore, I say, "Young giant America, help us to be prepared. Your material aid, now enabling us to profit of any occurrent opportunity, is of more value than a hundred times so much when the struggle has broken out. The doc much such an open declaration on your part about the direction you are determined to follow in your foreign policy, would be now of more influence in preventing Russian interference in the domestic concerns of my poor fatheriand, than a declaration of war could prove in redressing all the mischievous results, when, encouraged by your silence, Russia, situated but at six days march from our frontiers, once more would dare to interfere. Your present declaration would insure 'fair play' to us—all which you could do at a later period against the power of accomplished poets could perhaps promote the ultimate happy issue, but could not spare us the sufferings of a long protracted war, which a timoty declaration of your determination to maintain the law of carbons now would present, because Austria's power the sufferings of a long protracted war, which a to declaration of your determination to maintain the of nations now would present, because Austria's professional control of the reliance on Russian and Russia is too prudent, too well aware of its many vulnerable points, as thus it would dare to elenge the eagle of America—one sweep of whose wines with the control of the control

and Russia is too prudent, too well aware of its own many vulnerable points, as thus it would dare to challenge the eagle of America—one sweep of whose mighty wings might overthrew from its fragile pedestal that Northern Colosaus. "with front of brass but with feet of elay." Your declaration would withdraw all condence of success from the Hapsburgs not living by memselves but only by Russian galvaniam. With fair play, one battle on Hungary's plains might redress Hungary to its lawful position of an independent nation, free because independent and Republican because free; whereas, without fair play torrents of blood may yet water our native soil, and by the Lord, it has had enough of blood, and the angel of ruin and extermination may yet sweep over the land, and by the Lord it has had enough of these sufferings.

Oh, cast a glance over that noble unfortunate lend—that marry of humanity. If with this view you could still believe that my nation will patiently submit to this degradation, and patiently endure these sufferings, then I must say you would only mistake the character of the people of Magyars, which, through the vicissitudes of a thousand years, no adversities could ever bend; but you would also mistake the natural resolution of a deeperate situation, which will dare everything, but a miscacompanied by liberty. But while my country's nameless wees must convince you that the struggle is near even, without any chance of favorable opportunities, they are at the same time an emphatic appeal to your generative not to delay that material aid which your own security and your own interests, as well as the consistency of your principles point out as a necessary course to adopt.

sand more I expect—such a pronunciation would prevent the interference of Russia. Remember the evi-

into the your country's future policy, which your own security and your own interests, as well as the consistency of your principles point out as a necessary course to adopt.

and more I expect—such a pronunciatior would prevent the interference of Russia. Remember the evidence of history—never was there a power so obstinately be not on a sim as Russia to the conquest of Constantinopie, without which she can never monopolize Asia which she is so fond to do, and never can get holf of the Mediterranean Sea, without which she cannot ruis the world, but with which she would. Now in the last war with Turkey, the victorious armies of the Czarwere already at Adrianopolis, and Turkey, weak, because she had just overthrown the old and had not yet itsed the new—had scarcely any more to oppose—Constantinople, the object of its fond desires, was within the grasp of its hands and yet it stooped and skred not to stretch out its hand to grasp the delicious fruit, and why so? Because a protest came from other powers and the Czar stopped before the protest. Again he held Molclovia and Wallachia occupied—an importunt pesitor—vapuable in itself—doubly valuable by its immediate vicinity to the other Turkish provinces and Hungary, but the Porte insisted upod toe evacuation. England protested against the continued occupation and Russia retreated before the protest. And again you know how arrogantly the Czar has claimed the extradition of the Polish Hungarian emigrants, the Sultan (praise and honor to his magnamimity) resisted and Engand joined in the protest and the proud Czar yieldegand protest.

You can judge by these how far your protest in favor of the laws of nations would operate. Russia is the permonification of all the political evil on earth, but skill and prudence cannot be disputed to her. You see Bodisco rests where Hulseman yields to Chorriosa. Russia never forsakes a field which it can keep, but never tires to keep a field which to keep it is not sure. Russia will not dare to brave a protest of America, provoke the Eag